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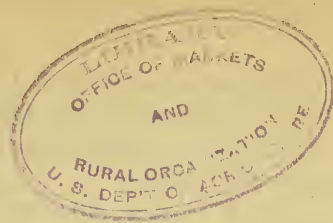
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UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CERTIFICATION AND DISINFECTION
OF HIDES, FLESHINGS, HIDE CUTTINGS, PARINGS, AND GLUE
STOCK, SHEEPSKINS AND GOATSKINS AND PARTS THEREOF, HAIR,
WOOL, AND OTHER ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS, HAY, STRAW, FORAGE,
OR SIMILAR MATERIAL OFFERED FOR ENTRY INTO THE UNITED
STATES.**

Effective January 1, 1917.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 21, 1916.*

Under authority of the act of Congress approved October 3, 1913, entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes" (38 Stat., 114), and the act of Congress approved February 2, 1903, entitled "An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock, and for other purposes" (32 Stat., 791), the following regulations are issued for the purpose of preventing the introduction of anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest from a foreign country into the United States.

REGULATION I.

HIDES AND SKINS.

SECTION 1. All hides of neat cattle, calfskins, buffalo hides, sheepskins, goatskins, and deerskins offered for entry into the United States from any foreign country (except abattoir and hard, sun-dried hides and skins as hereinafter provided) must be accompanied by a certificate signed by the United States consular officer of the district from which such hides or skins are shipped or by a certificate issued by the chief of the veterinary service or the duly authorized sanitary inspector of the country from which such hides or skins are shipped, authenticated by the said United States consular officer, stating that anthrax is not prevalent, and that neither foot-and-mouth disease nor

rinderpest exists in such district, or by a certificate signed by the said consular officer showing that such hides or skins have been disinfected by immersion for not less than 24 hours in a 1 to 1,000 bichloride of mercury solution.

SEC. 2. If such hides or skins (other than abattoir and hard, sun-dried hides and skins) offered for entry into the United States are certified, as required by section 1, to be from a district where anthrax is not prevalent, but in which either foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists, they will be admitted if certified by the United States consular officer of the district from which shipped to have been disinfected by immersion for not less than 30 minutes either in a 1 to 1,000 bichloride of mercury solution or in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid.

SEC. 3. Such hides or skins (other than abattoir and hard, sun-dried hides and skins), if packed in bales the exterior surface of each of which is thoroughly whitewashed under consular supervision prior to shipment, may be imported without previous disinfection upon the conditions that they will be disinfected at the owner's expense after arrival at destination in the United States; that the destination is a tannery having proper facilities for disinfecting the same; that they will move from the port of entry only under customs seal; and that they will be disinfected at destination under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry (*a*) when certified as required by section 1 to be from a district where anthrax is not prevalent by immersion in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or a 2 per cent solution of chloride of lime or a 1 to 5,000 solution of bichloride of mercury, with not less than 24 hours' exposure; or (*b*) when not certified in any of the forms aforesaid by immersion in a 1 to 1,000 bichloride of mercury solution with not less than 48 hours exposure, or in a 1 to 5,000 bichloride of mercury solution with not less than 6 days' exposure plus not less than 5 days in lime of the usual strength for dehairing.

SEC. 4. Hard, sun-dried hides and skins may be imported without disinfection if certified as required in section 1 to be from a district or districts where anthrax is not prevalent, if each bale or hide is distinctly marked for identification, each shipment showing invoice number, names, and addresses of consignees and consignor as such hard, sun-dried hides and skins so certified showing freedom from anthrax can be considered as having been disinfected by the process of curing and need not be submitted to any further treatment, or such hides or skins may be imported without being certified to be from a district where anthrax is not prevalent if accompanied by a consular certificate showing them to have been disinfected prior to shipment by immersion for not less than 24 hours in a 1 to 1,000 bichloride of mercury solution, or such hides and skins may be im-

ported without any certification upon the conditions prescribed in section 3 for importations to be disinfected at destination in the United States by immersion in a 1 to 1,000 bichloride of mercury solution with not less than 48 hours' exposure, or in a 1 to 5,000 bichloride of mercury solution with not less than 6 days' exposure plus not less than 5 days in lime of the usual strength for dehairing.

REGULATION II.

ABATTOIR HIDES AND SKINS.

Abattoir hides and skins taken from animals slaughtered in Sweden, Norway, Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, Uruguay, and Argentina, when accompanied by a certificate of an official veterinarian of the country where such animals were slaughtered, showing that such hides or skins were taken from animals free from disease at the time of slaughter, may be imported into the United States without disinfection.

REGULATION III.

GLUE STOCK.

Fleshings, hide cuttings and parings, or glue stock shall be subject to disinfection and certification under the requirements of these regulations the same as hides and skins, except that such fleshings, hide cuttings and parings, or glue stock may be imported without disinfection if shown by a consular invoice used upon entry or by a consular certificate to have been sterilized by heat (not less than 200° F.) or by acidulation, or to have been lime dried after soaking for not less than 7 days in a strong lime wash made by slaking quicklime in water in such proportion as to be of a creamy consistency, or to have been dried by exposure to the action of the sun and air for a sufficient time to render each piece of the hardness of a sun-dried hide, provided the consignee or his agent files a satisfactory bond or agreement that said materials and containers will be handled or sterilized in a manner acceptable to the Bureau of Animal Industry before distribution from the factory or establishment to which consigned.

REGULATION IV.

BONES, HOOFS, AND HORNS.

SECTION 1. Bones, hoofs, and horns which are clean, dry, and free from pieces of hide, flesh, or sinews may be imported without restrictions other than a satisfactory agreement on the part of the consignee or his agent to destroy or sterilize the bags or containers thereof at destination.

SEC. 2. Bones, hoofs, and horns with pieces of hides or tendons attached and also horn piths either will be subject to the requirements of Regulation III or may be forwarded to a factory or other establishment in sealed cars after the bags or containers have been sprayed with lime wash under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, provided the consignee or his agent files a satisfactory bond or agreement that such materials will be sterilized in an acceptable manner before distribution from the factory or other establishment to which shipped, and that the bags or containers thereof will be sterilized or destroyed.

REGULATION V.

WOOL AND HAIR.

SECTION 1. Clipped wool may be imported in bales if accompanied by an affidavit of a competent authority of the district from which the wool is shipped, authenticated by the United States consul at the port of shipment, designating the bales by their markings, indicating the consignor, consignee, and number of the invoice, and stating that all the wool contained in such bales was clipped from live animals free from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and anthrax, and that the same has not been exposed to the infection of these diseases.

SEC. 2. Picked or pulled wool or hair may be imported if accompanied by a declaration of the exporter, authenticated by the United States consul at the port of shipment, to the effect that such wool or hair, designated in the manner provided in section 1 of this regulation for clipped wool, came from animals free from anthrax. The consignee or owner of such wool or hair or his agent shall be required to file a satisfactory bond or agreement assuring proper facilities of disinfection at the establishment to which the shipment is consigned, and that all of such wool or hair will be disinfected or sterilized by proper exposure to a temperature of not less than 200° F. prior to any transfer or reshipment from such establishment. If such wool or hair, when offered for entry, is unaccompanied by the above-mentioned declaration, its entry will be permitted upon the condition that the consignee or owner thereof or his agent files a satisfactory bond or agreement assuring proper facilities for disinfection at the establishment to which the shipment is consigned, and that all of such wool or hair will be disinfected or sterilized by proper exposure to a temperature of not less than 212° F. for at least 15 minutes prior to any transfer or reshipment from such establishment.

SEC. 3. Importation of abattoir pulled wool will be permitted without restrictions from any country maintaining a veterinary inspection system ascertained by the Secretary of Agriculture and

certified by him to the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to be the substantial equivalent of the veterinary inspection system maintained by the United States, when accompanied by a certificate signed by an official veterinary inspector of such country to the effect that said wool was procured from sheep slaughtered therein under Government inspection, and that in the process of wet pulling and drying it has been subjected to a temperature of not less than 200° F. Such certificate must indicate the number of bales, marks, names and addresses of consignor and consignee, district of origin, date of shipment, invoice number, and vessel transporting.

SEC. 4. All wool and hair unaccompanied by certificates, affidavits, and declarations herein provided, when permitted to be entered without such certificates, affidavits, and declarations, must be shipped from port of entry to destination in sealed cars after the bales or bundles have been whitewashed at such port of entry under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the destination of such wool or hair must be a factory or establishment having satisfactory facilities for sterilizing or disinfecting the same in the manner provided by these regulations or as may be directed by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The consignee, owner, or his agent will be required to file a satisfactory bond or agreement to fulfill all requirements as to shipment and disinfection or sterilization.

REGULATION VI.

HAY, STRAW, ETC., AND MEATS PACKED IN HAY OR STRAW.

SECTION 1. On account of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in the countries of continental Europe and South America, and the impracticability of disinfecting hay and straw used as the packing on meats offered for entry without injuring the meats for food purposes, the entry into the United States from any of those countries of any meats packed in hay or straw is prohibited.

SEC. 2. Bran, middlings, and mill feed may be imported from Argentina without being disinfected as prescribed in section 4 if accompanied by a certificate signed by the United States consul of the district from which shipped showing that such bran, middlings, or mill feed was conveyed by chutes directly from the mill in which produced into the vessels transporting the same to the United States.

SEC. 3. Because of lack of danger of the communication of disease through the importation of hay, straw, forage, and similar materials, including bran, middlings, or other mill feed originating in and transported directly from Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands, Canada, and Mexico, such articles may be imported into the United States from these countries as long as the above condition continues to exist without being disinfected as prescribed in section 4.

SEC. 4. Except as otherwise provided in this regulation all hay, straw, forage, or similar materials, including bran, middlings, or other mill feed, offered for importation from any foreign country shall be disinfected in the manner prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at the expense of the owner, before being unloaded from the vessel or conveyance bringing the same into any port of the United States, and when unloaded and landed shall be stored and held in quarantine for a period of not less than three months at some place acceptable to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and under directions prescribed by him.

REGULATION VII.

CANADA.

Because of the lack of danger of the introduction of disease into the United States through the importation of the articles enumerated in these regulations originating in and transported directly from Canada, such articles may be imported from Canada as long as the above condition continues to exist without being disinfected or certified as prescribed by these regulations.

REGULATION VIII.

PRODUCTS FROM DISEASED ANIMALS.

Importation into the United States of any hides, skins, fleshings, hide cuttings, parings, and glue stock, hair, wool, or other animal products covered by these regulations, taken or removed from animals affected with anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, or rinderpest, is prohibited.

REGULATION IX.

DISINFECTION OF CARS, BOATS, OTHER VEHICLES, AND PREMISES.

Cars, boats, other vehicles, yards, and premises which have been used in the transportation, handling, and storing of uncertified or non-disinfected imported hides, skins, and parts thereof, hair, wool, and other animal by-products, hay, straw, forage, or similar material, permitted entry subject to disinfection, shall be cleaned and disinfected, under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, subject to the conditions and in accordance with the requirements of the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture contained in B. A. I. Order 245, governing the disinfection of cars, boats, other vehicles, yards, and premises used in interstate movement of live stock, except that all such cars, boats, other vehicles, yards, and premises, storage places used in the transportation, han-

dling, and storing of any of said articles uncertified for non-prevalence of anthrax, or which have not been disinfected against anthrax, shall be disinfected with a 1 to 1,000 bichloride of mercury solution. The permitted disinfectants specified in the said B. A. I. Order 245 may be used in disinfection against the other communicable diseases.

PRIOR ORDERS ANNULLED.

Treasury Department Circular No. 23, dated May 2, 1910, and all amendments thereto, and B. A. I. Order 129, dated October 4, 1904, and all amendments thereto, shall cease to be effective on and after January 1, 1917, on and after which date this order, which for purposes of identification is designated as United States Treasury Department and Department of Agriculture Joint Order No. 1, shall become and be effective until otherwise ordered.

(Signed) WM. P. MALBURN,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.
D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

Joint Order No. 2.

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SANITARY HANDLING AND CONTROL OF HIDES, FLESHINGS, HIDE CUTTINGS, PARINGS, AND GLUE STOCK, SHEEPSKINS AND GOATSKINS AND PARTS THEREOF, HAIR, WOOL, AND OTHER ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS, HAY, STRAW, FORAGE, OR SIMILAR MATERIAL OFFERED FOR ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Effective January 1, 1918.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1917.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved October 3, 1913, entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes" (38 Stat., 114), and the act of Congress approved February 2, 1903, entitled "An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock, and for other purposes" (32 Stat., 791), the following regulations are issued for the purpose of preventing the introduction of anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest from a foreign country into the United States.

REGULATION I.

HIDES AND SKINS.

SECTION 1. All hides of neat cattle, calfskins, buffalo hides, sheepskins, goatskins, and deerskins offered for entry into the United States (except abattoir and hard, sundried hides and skins as hereinafter provided for) may be imported from any country maintaining an efficient veterinary inspection system when accompanied by a certificate signed by an official veterinary inspector of such country, or, in the absence of such official veterinary inspector, by a United States consular officer, stating that anthrax is not prevalent and that neither foot-and-mouth disease nor rinderpest exists in the locality in which the hides or skins originated. Those articles may also be imported from any country which does not maintain an official veter-

inary-inspection system when accompanied by a United States consular certificate stating that anthrax is not prevalent, and that neither foot-and-mouth disease nor rinderpest exists in the locality in which the hides or skins originated. In lieu of a certificate showing the nonprevalence of anthrax and the nonexistence of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, a certificate signed by one of the aforementioned officials stating that the hides or skins have been disinfected under his supervision by any of the methods approved or which may hereafter be approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, will be accepted.

SEC. 2. All hides or skins offered for entry into the United States (except abattoir and hard, sundried hides and skins as hereinafter provided for) which are not accompanied by any of the certificates prescribed in section 1 of this regulation, or which are accompanied by certificates which do not comply with the requirements or purposes of these regulations, may be imported from any country upon the conditions that they will be consigned from port of entry to an establishment having proper facilities for their sanitary control and disinfection; that they will move from port of entry to the establishment in cars or approved containers, sealed either with customs seals or seals of the Department of Agriculture; that they will be handled at port of entry and en route to such establishment in accordance with the provisions of these regulations, and that they will be disinfected by one of the methods approved, or which may hereafter be approved, by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Seals of the Department of Agriculture shall be affixed to said cars and containers only by inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, or by customs officers, and may be broken only by inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, by customs officers, or by other persons authorized so to do by the Bureau of Animal Industry. Customs seals shall in no case be broken except by customs officers.

REGULATION II.

HARD, SUNDRIED HIDES AND SKINS, AND ABATTOIR HIDES AND SKINS.

SECTION 1. Hard, sundried hides and skins may be imported without disinfection if certified as required in section 1 of Regulation I to be from a locality where anthrax is not prevalent, if the bales or hides are distinctly marked for identification, each shipment showing invoice number, names and addresses of consignee and consignor, as such hard, sundried hides and skins so certified showing freedom from anthrax can be considered as having been disinfected by the process of curing and need not be submitted to any further treatment. Hard, sundried hides or skins may be imported without being certi-

fied to be from a locality where anthrax is not prevalent, upon the conditions prescribed in section 2, Regulation I, for the importation of uncertified hides and skins.

SEC. 2. Abattoir hides and skins taken from animals slaughtered in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, and Venezuela when accompanied by a certificate of an official veterinarian of the country where such animals were slaughtered, showing that such hides or skins were taken from animals free from disease at the time of slaughter, may be imported into the United States without disinfection. Abattoir hides and skins from the countries specified which are uncertified, and abattoir hides and skins from countries other than those specified, may be imported subject to the requirements of Regulation I.

REGULATION III.

GLUE STOCK.

Fleshings, hide cuttings, and parings, or glue stock may be imported without disinfection—

(a) If accompanied by a certificate signed by one of the officials mentioned in section 1 of Regulation I, showing the nonprevalence of anthrax in the locality of origin; or

(b) If shown upon entry to have been disinfected by heat; or

(c) If shown to have been disinfected by acidulation; or

(d) If shown to have been disinfected by soaking in a milk of lime or a lime paste; or

(e) If shown to have been dried by exposure to the action of the sun and air for a sufficient time to render each piece of the hardness of a sundried hide.

If the said materials are not accompanied by the certificate described in paragraph (a), and are not shown to have been treated by one of the methods above indicated, they may be imported, upon the condition that the consignee or his agent files a satisfactory bond or agreement that said materials and their containers will be handled or disinfected in a manner acceptable to the Bureau of Animal Industry before distribution from the factory or establishment to which consigned.

REGULATION IV.

BONES, HOOFS, AND HORNS.

SECTION 1. Bones, hoofs, and horns which are clean, dry, and free from pieces of hide, flesh, or sinews may be imported without disinfection.

SEC. 2. Bones, hoofs, and horns, with pieces of hides or tendons attached, and also horn piths, may be imported upon the conditions that said materials be forwarded to a factory or other establishment in cars or approved containers sealed in the manner prescribed in section 2, Regulation I, and that the consignee or his agent files a satisfactory bond or agreement that such materials and their containers will be handled or disinfected in a manner acceptable to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

REGULATION V.

WOOL AND HAIR.

SECTION 1. Raw wool or hair clipped from healthy live animals, scoured wool and hair, and noils of wool and hair which have been properly scoured may be imported without disinfection or certification.

SEC. 2. Picked or pulled wool or hair, when accompanied by an affidavit of the exporter designating the bales or packages thereof by their markings, indicating that consignor, consignee, and number of the invoice, and stating that all the wool or hair contained in the bales or packages came from animals free from anthrax, may be imported upon the conditions that the consignee or owner of the wool or hair, or his agent, files a satisfactory bond or agreement assuring proper facilities of disinfection at the establishment to which the shipment is consigned and that such wool or hair will be disinfected by proper exposure to a temperature of not less than 165° F. prior to any transfer or reshipment from such establishment. If such wool or hair is unaccompanied by the above-mentioned affidavit it may be imported upon condition that the consignee or owner thereof or his agent files a satisfactory bond or agreement assuring proper facilities for disinfection at the establishment to which the shipment is consigned and that all of such wool or hair will be disinfected by proper exposure to a temperature of not less than 200° F. for at least 15 minutes prior to any transfer or reshipment from such establishment.

SEC. 3. Importation of abattoir pulled wool will be permitted without restrictions from any country maintaining an efficient veterinary inspection system, when accompanied by a certificate signed by an official veterinary inspector of such country, or, in the absence of such official veterinary inspector, by a certificate of a United States consular officer of the locality from which shipped to the effect that said wool was procured from sheep slaughtered therein and passed under Government inspection, and that in the process of wet pulling and drying it has been subjected to a temperature of not less than

165° F. Such certificate shall indicate the number of bales, marks, names, and addresses of consignor and consignee, locality of origin, date of shipment, invoice number, and transporting vessel, and shall also show that the consignment consists of abattoir pulled wool which, in the process of wet pulling and drying, has been subjected to a temperature of 165° F.

SEC. 4. Wool or hair not otherwise provided for in these regulations, or not complying with the provisions thereof, may be imported upon the conditions that such articles be shipped from port of entry to destination in cars or satisfactory containers, sealed in the manner prescribed in section 2 of Regulation I; that the destination be a factory or establishment having satisfactory facilities for disinfecting the same, and that they will there be disinfected by proper exposure to a temperature of not less than 200° F. for at least 15 minutes, or in such manner as may be directed by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, prior to any transfer or re-shipment therefrom. Such wool or hair may be stored in bond at the port of entry, subject to shipment and disinfection, as herein provided, on being released from bond. The consignee, owner, or his agent will be required to file a satisfactory bond or agreement to fulfill all requirements as to shipment and disinfection.

REGULATION VI.

CERTIFICATES FROM OTHER THAN OFFICIAL VETERINARIANS AND CONSULAR OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. Whenever it shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, after investigation, that in any foreign country or locality thereof in which no official veterinarian of the Government or United States consular officer is located, there is a satisfactory qualified official, authorized by the Government of such foreign country to sign and issue certificates stating that anthrax is not prevalent and that neither foot-and-mouth disease nor rinderpest exists in the locality from which articles enumerated in these regulations are shipped, to sign and issue other certificates, to make affidavits and other declarations, and to supervise the shipment of hides and skins, glue stock, and other animal by-products, as specified in the regulations, due notice will be given of such determination, and thereafter such official may sign and issue the said certificates, make the said affidavits and declarations, and supervise the shipment of hides and skins, glue stock, and other animal by-products, in manner and form prescribed in the regulations; and such acts performed by the said official shall have the same force and effect as if performed by an official veterinarian of the country of origin or by an United States consular officer.

SEC. 2. The name of each foreign official authorized to do and perform the acts specified in section 1 of this regulation, when submitted to and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, will be published, and the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall file with each such official a copy of these regulations and copies of amendments which may hereafter be made thereto. No act specified in section 1, performed by a foreign official, shall be recognized unless performed by an official whose name has been published, as required herein, and whose authority to do such acts has not been revoked.

REGULATION VII.

HAY, STRAW, ETC., AND MEATS PACKED IN HAY OR STRAW.

SECTION 1. On account of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in the countries of continental Europe and South America, and the impracticability of disinfecting hay and straw used as the packing on meats offered for entry without injuring the meats for food purposes, the entry into the United States from any of those countries of any meats packed in hay or straw is prohibited.

SEC. 2. Bran, middlings, and mill feed may be imported from Argentina without being disinfected as prescribed in section 4 of this regulation if accompanied by an affidavit of the shipper, showing that such bran, middlings, or mill feed was conveyed by chutes directly from the mill in which produced into the vessels transporting the same to the United States.

SEC. 3. Because of lack of danger of the communication of disease through the importation of hay, straw, forage, and similar materials, including bran, middlings, or other mill feed originating in and transported directly from Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands, Canada, and Mexico, such articles may be imported into the United States from these countries as long as the above condition continues to exist without being disinfected as prescribed in section 4 of this regulation.

SEC. 4. Except as otherwise provided in this regulation, all hay, straw, forage, or similar materials, including bran, middlings, or other mill feed, offered for importation from any foreign country, shall be disinfected in a manner prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at the expense of the owner, before being unloaded from the vessel or conveyance bringing the same into any port of the United States, and when unloaded and landed shall be stored and held in quarantine for a period of not less than three months at some place acceptable to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and under directions prescribed by him.

REGULATION VIII.

CANADA.

Because of the lack of danger of the introduction of disease into the United States through the importation of the articles enumerated in these regulations originating in and transported directly from Canada, such articles may be imported from Canada as long as the above condition continues to exist without being disinfected or certified as prescribed by these regulations.

REGULATION IX.

PRODUCTS FROM DISEASED ANIMALS.

Importation into the United States of any animal by-products, taken or removed from animals affected with anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, or rinderpest, is prohibited.

REGULATION X.

METHODS FOR DISINFECTION OF HIDES, SKINS, AND OTHER MATERIALS.

Hides, skins, and other materials, required by these regulations to be disinfected shall be subjected to disinfection by methods found satisfactory and approved from time to time by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry is authorized to revoke from time to time any methods which have been approved by him.

REGULATION XI.

DISINFECTION OF CARS, BOATS, OTHER VEHICLES, AND PREMISES.

SECTION 1. Cars, boats, other vehicles, yards, and premises which have been used in the transportation, handling, and storing of uncertified or nondisinfected imported hides, skins, and parts thereof, hair, wool, and other animal by-products, hay, straw, forage, or similar material, permitted entry subject to disinfection, shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, as indicated in Regulation XII, and in the manner provided in sections 2 and 3 of this regulation. Except as hereinafter provided in these regulations, cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in the transportation of uncertified or nondisinfected imported hides, skins, and parts thereof, hair, wool, and other animal by-products, hay, straw, forage, or similar material, permitted entry subject to disinfection, shall not be moved in interstate or foreign commerce until the said cars, boats, and other vehicles have been cleaned and disinfected under supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry in accordance with sections 2 and 4 of this regulation.

SEC. 2. *Paragraph 1.* Cars required by these regulations to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Collect all litter and other refuse therefrom and destroy by burning or other approved methods, clean the exterior and interior of the cars, and saturate the entire interior surface, including the inner surfaces of the car doors, with a permitted disinfectant.

Paragraph 2. Boats required by these regulations to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Collect all litter and other refuse from the decks, compartments, and all other parts of the boat used for the transportation of materials covered by these regulations, and from the portable chutes or other appliances or fixtures used in loading and unloading same, and destroy the litter and other refuse by burning or by other approved methods, and saturate the entire surface of the said decks, compartments, and other parts of the boat with a permitted disinfectant.

Paragraph 3. Buildings, sheds, and premises required by these regulations to be disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Collect all litter and other refuse therefrom and destroy the same by burning or other approved methods and saturate the entire surface of the fencing, chutes, floors, walls, and other parts with a permitted disinfectant.

SEC. 3. *Paragraph 1.* All hides, skins, and other materials subject to disinfection at destination under the provisions of these regulations shall be entered at ports having docking and unloading facilities separate and apart by not less than 100 feet, from yards, premises, roads, or runways where cattle and other ruminants and swine are kept, held, conveyed, or driven, except for immediate slaughter. No animals of the species named, except for immediate slaughter, shall be permitted on any dock or premises where imported hides or other materials subject to disinfection at destination are being unloaded, stored, or handled within 24 hours following the completion of such handling, unless the said hides or other materials have been removed and the place or places where they were unloaded, stored, or handled, or with which they were in contact have been cleaned and disinfected in a manner approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Paragraph 2. Except as otherwise provided in these regulations, all such hides, skins, and other materials subject to disinfection shall be loaded and shipped under official supervision and under seals as prescribed in section 2 of Regulation I.

Paragraph 3. Dust and refuse at docks, unloading places, and all warehouses and other establishments shall be controlled. All dust and other refuse shall be collected and destroyed by burning or other approved methods.

SEC. 4. *Paragraph 1.* The substances permitted for use in disinfecting cars, boats, other vehicles, and premises are as follows:

(a) Compound solution of cresol, U. S. P., at a dilution of at least 4 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water.

(b) A permitted "saponified cresol solution" at a dilution of at least 4 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water.

(c) Liquified phenol (liquified carboic acid) at a dilution of at least 6 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water.

(d) Chlorid of lime (U. S. P. strength, 30 per cent available chlorin) at a dilution of 1 pound to 3 gallons of water.

Paragraph 2. The use of "saponified cresol solution" as a substitute for compound solution of cresol, U. S. P., as a disinfectant is permitted, provided that such "saponified cresol solution" shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) The formula of the product shall employ not less than 28 per cent by weight of linseed oil. Either caustic potash, caustic soda, or a mixture of caustic potash and caustic soda may be used to saponify the linseed oil. The cresol used shall be at least 95 per cent pure, and enough of this commercial grade of cresol (cresylic acid) shall be employed in compounding the disinfectant to bring the actual amount of cresol in the finished product up to 50 per cent.

(b) The product shall remain a homogeneous liquid when cooled to 32° F. It shall contain substantially no unsaponified linseed oil or excess alkali. It shall be readily soluble in cold distilled water; the solution shall be practically clear and shall contain no globules of undissolved oil or cresylic acid.

(c) Manufacturers wishing to offer saponified cresol solution as indicated above for use in official disinfection shall first submit a sample of at least 8 ounces for examination, together with a statement of the formula employed and a guaranty that the product will be maintained of a quality uniform with the sample submitted.

(d) To prevent confusion, each product shall bear a distinctive trade name or brand, together with the name of the manufacturer or distributor. There shall be no mention of the United States Department of Agriculture or the Bureau of Animal Industry on the labels, containers, or printed matter accompanying products permitted to be used in official disinfection. The permitted saponified cresol solution shall be used at a dilution of at least 4 ounces of the solution to 1 gallon of water.

REGULATION XII.

PLACARDING CARS AND MARKING BILLING.

SECTION 1. Transportation companies shall securely affix to and maintain upon both sides of all cars carrying uncertified or nondisinfected imported hides, skins, and parts thereof, hair, wool, and other

animal by-products, permitted entry subject to disinfection, durable placards not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink and in bold-faced letters not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height the words "UNCERTIFIED IMPORT ANIMAL PRODUCT." These placards shall also bear the words "CLEAN AND DISINFECT THIS CAR." Each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments shall have the words "UNCERTIFIED IMPORT ANIMAL PRODUCT, CLEAN AND DISINFECT CAR," plainly written or stamped upon its face. If for any reason the placards required by this regulation have not been affixed to the car, or the billing has not been marked by the initial or the connecting carrier, or the placards have been removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, the placards shall be immediately affixed or replaced and the billing marked by the initial or connecting carrier, the intention being that the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked and the car placarded as herein specified from the time such shipments leave the port of entry until they are unloaded at final destination and the cars are cleaned and disinfected as required by Regulation XI.

SEC. 2. If it is necessary to unload enroute any of the products specified in this regulation, the car from which the transfer is made and any part of the premises at the point of transfer which may have been contaminated shall be cleaned and disinfected by the transportation company, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation XI, and the transportation company shall immediately report the transaction, by telegraph, to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. Such report shall include the information indicated as follows: (a) Nature of emergency; (b) place where product was unloaded; (c) original points of shipment and destination; (d) number and initials of the original car; also number and initials of the car into which the product is reloaded in case original car is not used.

SEC. 3. Cars required by these regulations to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the manner specified in Regulation XI, under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, by the final carrier at destination as soon as possible after unloading and before the same are moved from such final destination for any purpose except as otherwise hereinafter provided.

When the products are destined to points at which an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry and proper facilities are maintained, the cars shall be cleaned and disinfected at such points under supervision of such inspector.

When the products are destined to points at which an inspector or other duly authorized representative of the Bureau of Animal In-

dustry is not maintained, the transportation company shall seal, bill, and forward the infectious cars to a point to be agreed upon between the transportation company and the Bureau of Animal Industry, and at which an inspector is maintained. The transportation company shall there clean and disinfect the said cars under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

When the products are destined to points at which an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry is maintained, but at which proper facilities can not be provided, the transportation company may, upon permission first secured from the Bureau of Animal Industry, seal, bill, and forward the cars to a point at which an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry is maintained and proper facilities provided, and there clean and disinfect the said cars under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

REGULATION XIII.

TERRITORIAL POSSESSIONS.

These regulations shall be applicable to all hides, fleshings, hide cuttings, parings, and glue stock, sheepskins and goatskins and parts thereof, hair, wool, and other animal by-products, hay, straw, forage, or similar material which is offered for entry into the United States from any place under the jurisdiction of the United States to which the animal quarantine laws of this country do not apply.

PRIOR ORDER ANNULLED.

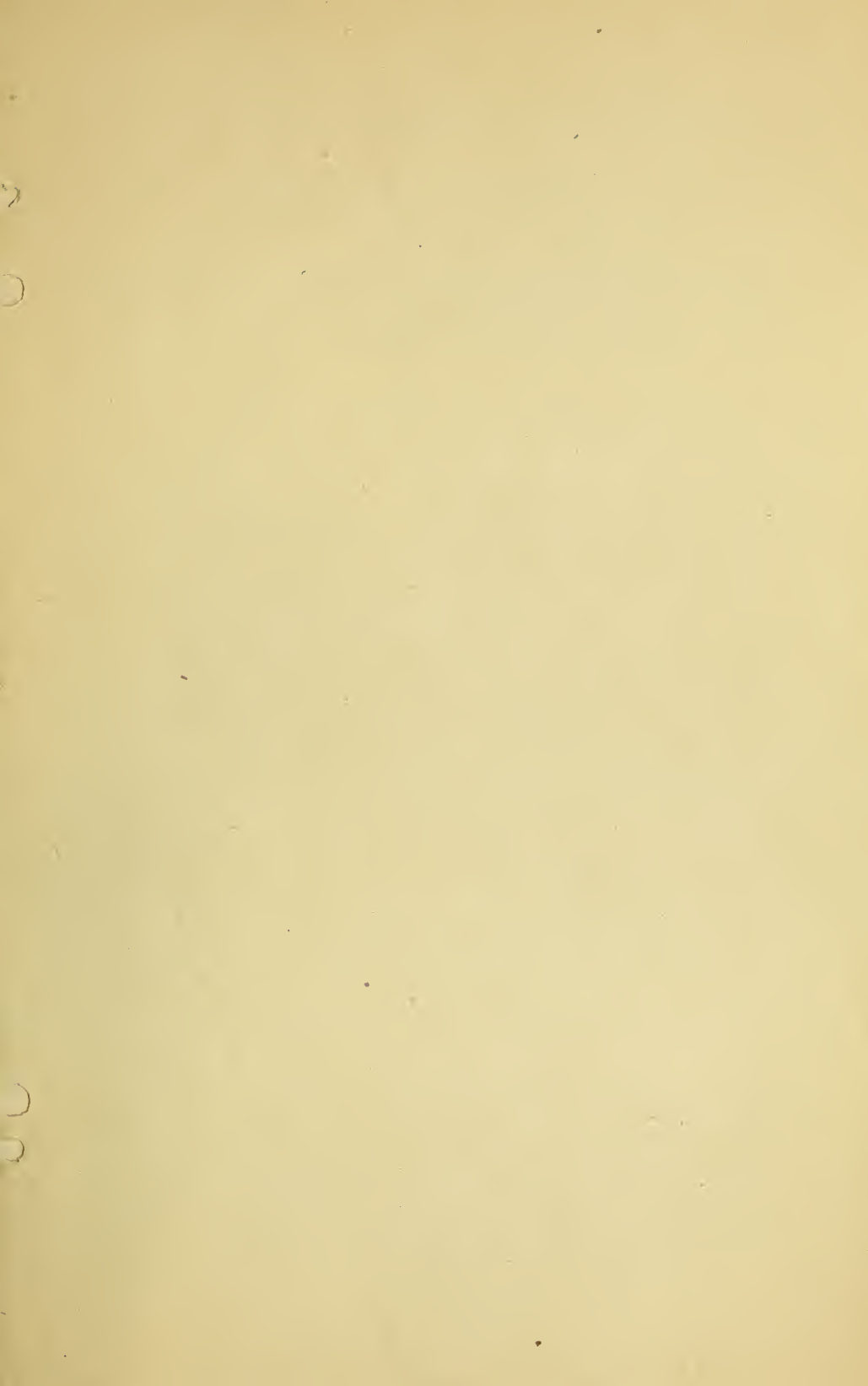
Treasury Department and Department of Agriculture Joint Order No. 1, of October 21, 1916, and all amendments thereto, shall cease to be effective on and after January 1, 1918, on and after which date this order, which for purposes of identification is designated as United States Treasury Department and Department of Agriculture Joint Order No. 2, shall become and be effective until otherwise ordered.

L. S. ROWE,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

D. F. HOUSTON,

Secretary of Agriculture.





UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT

and

Department of Agriculture.

REGULATIONS PROVIDING FOR THE IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED STATES BELOW THE SOUTHERN CATTLE-QUARANTINE LINE OF TICK-INFESTED CATTLE FROM MEXICO, SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, THE ISLANDS OF THE GULF OF MEXICO, AND THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

Effective on and after May 1, 1918.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1918.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, entitled "An act providing for an inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain cases, and for other purposes" (26 Stat., 414), as amended by section 9 of the act of Congress approved August 10, 1917, entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products," the following regulations are issued providing for the importation into the United States below the southern cattle-quarantine line of tick-infested cattle, for immediate slaughter at the port of entry, from Mexico, South and Central America, the islands of the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea.

Regulation 1.—All tick-infested cattle offered for importation for immediate slaughter at the port of entry from the Republic of Mexico, South and Central America, the islands of the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea into those ports of the United States below the southern cattle-quarantine line shall be imported only through the following ports: Galveston, Port Arthur, and Texas City, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; Pensacola, Jacksonville, and Tampa, Fla.; and Savannah, Ga.

Regulation 2.—Any person contemplating the importation of cattle under the provisions of these regulations must first obtain from the Secretary of Agriculture a permit in two parts, the first addressed to the American consul at the port of shipment, to whom it should be presented for clearance, and the second to the collector of customs at the port of entry, for delivery to him when application is made for entry of the animals into the United States. Such permit shall

specify the number of cattle to be imported, the port of exportation, and probable date of shipment, the port of entry at which said cattle are to be offered for importation, the approximate date of their arrival, and the official establishment at which they are to be slaughtered. This will assure their reception at the port of entry on the date prescribed for their arrival, or at any time during three weeks immediately following, after which the permit will be void. These permits shall in no case be available at any port other than the one mentioned therein. Permits must be in the name of the owner, or his agent, of each separate lot of cattle.

Regulation 3.—Each consignment of cattle offered for importation shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the owner stating that said cattle have been in the district from which shipped for 60 days next preceding the date of exportation; that no contagious, infectious, or communicable disease has existed among them or among any animals with which they have come in contact for 60 days last past, except the so-called splenetic or Texas fever; also by affidavit of the importer or his agent supervising the shipment stating that the said cattle have not, within 60 days next before their exportation, passed through any district infected with contagious diseases affecting animals of their kind, except the so-called splenetic or Texas fever; and that the animals, when not trailed or driven, have been shipped in cars, vessels, or other conveyances which were clean and disinfected except as to splenetic or Texas fever, and that said cattle have not been exposed in any possible manner to the contagion of any contagious disease of animals, except the so-called splenetic or Texas fever.

Regulation 4.—Upon arrival of the cattle at the port designated for their entry, a rigid inspection shall be made by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and when landed such cattle shall be held separately from other animals in suitable quarantine yards or pens approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and shall be held in quarantine, at the expense of the importer, and under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, for a period of not less than five consecutive hours of daylight, or for such longer period as may be necessary for inspections and tests and to determine whether they are entitled to entry: *Provided, however,* That all such cattle when not accompanied by the affidavits specified in Regulation 3 shall be held in quarantine, at the expense of the importer, for such longer period as may be necessary. During the quarantine period such inspections and tests of the cattle as may be deemed necessary shall be made by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 5.—When released from the quarantine yards or pens specified in Regulation 4, such cattle shall be moved direct to the

slaughtering establishment at the port of entry in special cars, boats, or other conveyances, under such restrictions as may be prescribed by the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry: *Provided, however,* That when approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the local authorities having jurisdiction, such cattle may be driven direct from the quarantine yards or pens to the slaughtering establishment. The shipment or movement of cattle as provided in this regulation shall be under the supervision of the inspector at the port of entry, who will cooperate with the local authorities at such port.

Regulation 6.—All platforms and chutes, cars, boats, and other conveyances used in the handling or transportation of the cattle shall be reserved solely for such cattle, or shall be cleaned and disinfected, under the direction of the inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in such manner as may be considered necessary by said inspector before they are again used for the handling or transportation of other animals: *Provided, however,* That the said platforms, chutes, cars, boats, and other conveyances shall be maintained in a sanitary condition satisfactory to the inspector.

Regulation 7.—No hay, straw, forage, or similar materials, including bran, middlings, and other mill feed, accompanying the cattle, nor any ropes, straps, chains, girths, blankets, poles, buckets, or other things used for or about the cattle, nor any manure, shall be landed from any vessel conveying such cattle, excepting under such restrictions and directions as the inspector at the port of entry shall prescribe.

Regulation 8.—All cattle imported under these regulations shall be placed, held, and slaughtered separately from other animals at the slaughtering establishment at the designated port of entry.

Regulation 9.—All cattle imported under the provisions of these regulations must be slaughtered at the designated port of entry in accordance with the regulations governing the meat inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided, however,* That the hides of all such cattle, after removal from the carcasses, shall be disinfected, as directed by the inspector, by immersion for not less than four hours in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or a 2 per cent solution of chloride of lime, or other method of disinfection approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry: *Provided further,* That hides from cattle, the carcasses of which show lesions of anthrax, shall be condemned and immediately incinerated or otherwise completely destroyed.

Regulation 10.—The provisions of these regulations shall not apply to tick-infested cattle imported from Mexico into Texas for purposes other than immediate slaughter at the port of entry, the importation of which cattle shall be governed by the provisions of B. A. I. Order No. 259.

Regulation 11.—The word “inspector” as used in these regulations shall be construed to mean a veterinary inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the term “Bureau of Animal Industry” shall be construed to mean the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 12.—These regulations shall remain in effect only so long as section 9 of the act of Congress, approved August 10, 1917, entitled “An act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products,” shall be in force.

Amendment 9, of September 26, 1917, to B. A. I. Order 209, shall cease to be effective on and after May 1, 1918, on and after which date this order, which for purposes of identification is designated as United States Treasury Department and Department of Agriculture Joint Order No. 3, shall become and be effective.

L. S. ROWE,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

D. F. HOUSTON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

EXTRACT FROM “AN ACT TO PROVIDE FURTHER FOR THE NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE BY STIMULATING AGRICULTURE AND FACILITATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.” APPROVED AUGUST 10, 1917. (PUBLIC, No. 40.)

SEC. 9. That the act of August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled “An Act providing for an inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain cases, and for other purposes” (Twenty-sixth Statutes at Large, page four hundred and fourteen), is hereby amended so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, within his discretion and under such joint regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury, to permit the admission for immediate slaughter at ports of entry of tick-infested cattle which are otherwise free from disease and which have not been exposed to the infection of any other disease within sixty days next before their exportation from Mexico, South and Central America, the islands of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea into those parts of the United States below the southern cattle quarantine line at such ports of entry as may be designated by said joint regulations and also subject to the provisions of sections seven, eight, nine, and ten of said act of August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety: *Provided*, That the importation of tick-infested cattle from any country referred to in this section in which foot-and-mouth disease exists, which existence shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, is prohibited: *Provided further*, That all cattle imported under the provisions of this section shall be slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of the act of June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page six hundred and seventy-four), commonly called the meat inspection amendment, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder by the Secretary of Agriculture, and that their hides shall be disposed of under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.



REORDER NO

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AMERICAN
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NEW YORK, N. Y.

